BROWARD COUNTY FLORIDA



EMERGENCY COMMUNICATIONS TRAINING

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ARES/RACES Meeting May 19th, 2015

This month's topic will be

"If you are first on the air in a disaster, guess what, YOU are net control! And what to do" Presented by Barry Porter / KB1PA

Please plan on attending this meeting. Starts at 7:30 PM. Map and contact information on the last page.

MAY 2015

Broward ARES/RACES Ham Radio Emergency Communications

About News

Meeting & Nets Training

<u>Resources</u> <u>Gear</u>

Join Us!

You need to be a licensed amateur radio operator. If you're not licensed, we can help you with training! The entry-level Technician-class license is sufficient for ARES/RACES. The license is not difficult to obtain. The Technician license exam focuses on practical matters related to safety, operating procedures, rules, and regulations. You don't need to learn Morse code or super-detailed technical information.

Due to security considerations at some sensitive locations, or working with vulnerable populations (e.g. in shelters), some postings may require a background check by the hosting organization (Red Cross, County government, etc.)

To apply see our Membership Application and attend one of our monthly meetings.

Also see the presentation, "Introduction to Emergency Communications" by Robin Terrill, N4HHP for more details. Who are we?

Broward ARES and RACES are twin organizations providing a corps of trained amateur ("Ham") radio operators who volunteer to assist in public service and emergency communications. Communication failures have been a defining part of natural disasters such as hurricanes, and even some human-generated events such as the September 11 attacks. Amateur radio provides a means of communication "when all else fails".

We volunteer before, during, and after emergencies to provide communicators to staff shelters and hospitals, the county Emergency Operations Center, and other locations as needed. We also provide volunteer communicates for public service events such as bike rides and the Winterfest boat parade. These public service events provide us opportunities to practice our skills and test our equipment.

What is the difference between ARES and RACES?

Technically there is a big difference, but in practice not much. <u>RACES</u> is a civil defense communications service defined by FCC regulations (Part 97.407) and has a very specific and limited role. <u>ARES</u> is an <u>ARRL</u> program with a broader set of roles. In Broward County, as in many other places, the ARES and RACES organizations are merged, operating as RACES when called upon to do so, and as ARES the rest of the time.

What is SKYWARN? How does it relate to ARES/RACES?

<u>SKYWARN</u> is a program of the National Weather Service (NWS). Its mission is to collect reports of localized severe weather. These reports are used to aid forecasters in issuing and verifying severe weather watches and warnings and to improve the forecasting and warning processes and the tools used to collect meteorological data. It consists of a network of severe storm spotters that observe weather conditions and make reports of severe weather to their local NWS offices. These spotters are regularly trained by personnel from the local NWS offices (in our area, the <u>Miami-South Florida Forecast Office</u>).

You do not need to be SKYWARN trained to participate in ARES/RACES, although it's nice training to have. Likewise you don't have to be a member of ARES/RACES (or even to have a amateur radio license) to participate in SKYWARN.

What is CERT? How does it relate to ARES/RACES?

The <u>CERT</u> program educates people about disaster preparedness for hazards that may impact their area and trains them in basic disaster response skills such as fire safety, light search and rescue, team organization, and disaster medical operations.

Using the training taught in the classroom and during exercises, CERT members can assist others in their neighborhood or workplace following an event when public safety personnel are not immediately available to help. CERT members also are encouraged to take a more active role in emergency preparedness projects in their community. By getting trained in CERT, you will have the skills to help emergency responders save lives and protect property.

In Broward County, all CERT programs are managed by local Fire/Rescue departments. Contact your department's public information line for more information.

There is no connection between ARES/RACES and CERT, except that CERT training may be helpful to ARES/RACES members (and vice versa), and so there is some overlap in membership between local CERT teams and ARES/RACES.

Ham Radio's Role in Emergencies

by Robin, N4HHP Broward County RACES Officer

FCC Rules and Regulations Part 97.1 Basis and purpose.

The rules and regulations in this part are designed to provide an amateur radio service having a fundamental purpose as expressed in the following principles:

- (a) Recognition and enhancement of the value of the amateur service to the public as a voluntary noncommercial communication service, particularly with respect to providing emergency communications.
- (b) Continuation and extension of the amateur's proven ability to contribute to the advancement of the radio art.
- (c) Encouragement and improvement of the amateur service through rules which provide for advancing skills in both the communication and technical phases of the art.
- (d) Expansion of the existing reservoir within the amateur radio service of trained operators, technicians, and electronics experts.
- (e) Continuation and extension of the amateur's unique ability to enhance international goodwill.

Amateur radio historically has proven time after time to Emergency Management Agencies or Divisions, police, fire, Red Cross and the list goes on and on, when communication is either overloaded or non-existent. Everyone thinks that their communication infrastructure will survive severe weather such as a tornado, hurricane, man-made or natural disaster. In reality, most if not all communications will be overloaded or nonexistent. This includes mass-transit systems, air control towers, telephone lines and cell phone towers, levees and pumping stations, electrical lines, fire stations and equipment, hospitals, clinics, emergency response systems, law enforcement, prisons, sanitation and waste removal among others. In fact, all radios systems will go out in the affected area. There will be no way to communicate.

This is where amateur radio comes into play. Amateur Radio will step in and interface those agencies until they get their primary infrastructure back up and running. For an amateur radio operator to achieve this goal, they practice by participating with Broward County and city drills, by providing communications during table top drills, special events, community events, by joining Skywarn to be the "eyes and ears" for the National Weather service (NWS) as a severe weather Storm spotter, reporting severe weather observed back to the NWS so they can put out warnings for Marine, Air traffic, TV, and AM/FM radio stations to warn the dangers of possible severe weather reported. We also practice mock disasters by setting up emergency antennas, power supplies, setting up amateur radio stations, both fixed and portable, by interfacing with those key players and agencies by providing real time reports. We pride ourselves by being the "eyes and ears" for those agencies that we serve.

On the other hand, there is another aspect to amateur radio. It's not only used for emergency communications but also for licensed hams to enjoy having access to (specifically those here in the US) 16 different amateur radio bands in the RF spectrum. They are the 23, 33 and 70 CM band, the 1.25, 2, 6, 12, 15, 17, 20, 30, 40, 60, 80 and 160 Meter Bands. We can also operate in different modes (voice, data, television, VoIP, Morse code, moon bounce, ham radio satellites etc. for example).

For those of you reading this who are not ham radio operators, imagine yourself being able to communicate with someone via radio (either on the other side of town or around the world), without having to rely on any infrastructure, and using less power than it takes to illuminate a light bulb for free! No charge to use the airwaves. Just you, your radio, and the ionosphere. There is no age requirement; just a simple licensing exam.

Now, for those of you that are interested in the emergency side of amateur radio in our County, then you should join Broward County's Amateur Radio Emergency Service (ARES) and the Radio Amateur Civil Emergency Service (RACES) today. You will find a Broward County ARES/RACES application on the back of this Newsletter along with the Broward County ARES EC and RACES Officer contact information.

https://youtu.be/hz9u9TKpYCo

SKYWARN TRAINING

Understanding National Weather Service "Severe Weather Outlook"

with permission from iAlert Services, LLC **Posted on March 20, 2015 by iAlert.com Used with permission**



Example Severe Weather Outlook

Severe weather outlooks, also commonly referred to as convective outlooks, are issued daily by the National Weather Service Storm Prediction Center in both text and graphic form. iAlert hosts the severe weather outlook graphics which you can access by <u>clicking here</u>.

- Convective Outlooks are divided into four periods.
- Day 1 This is the risk of severe weather today through early morning of the following day. Day 1 forecasts are issued five times daily; 06z (around midnight), 13z (around sunrise), 1630z (mid-morning), 20z (mid-afternoon), and 01z (early evening).
- Day 2 continues from the ending of Day 1 (tomorrow morning) for the next 24 hours. These are issued twice daily; 07z (around midnight) and 1730z (around noon).
- Day 3 This is the forecast for the subsequent 24 hours. Day 3 forecasts are issued daily by 0830z on standard time and 0730z on daylight time (after midnight).
- A severe weather area depicted in the Day 4-8 period (issued at 10z (early morning) indicates a 30% or Days 4-8 higher probability for severe thunderstorms (e.g. a 30% chance that a severe thunderstorm will occur within 25 miles of any point).

The convective outlook graphics display up to six different color categories to reflect an increase in the likelihood of occurrence and/or increased severity of a severe weather event.

General Thunderstorms

The light green shading depicts a 10% or higher probability of non-severe or near severe thunderstorms during the valid period.

Severe Category 1 – Marginal

The dark green shading area indicates a marginal (MRGL) risk of severe thunderstorms during the forecast period. This means a...

- 2% probability or greater tornado probability, or
- 5% probability for severe hail (≥1") OR severe wind. (≥58 mph/93 km/h)

Severe Category 2 – Slight

The yellow shaded area indicates a slight (SLGT) risk of severe thunderstorms during the forecast period. This means a 5% probability or greater tornado probability, or 15% probability for severe hail or severe wind probability WITH OR WITHOUT 10% or greater probability of hail 2" or greater in diameter OR wind gusts 75 mph or greater (120 km/h or greater)

Severe Category 3 – Enhanced

The orange shaded area indicates an enhanced (ENH) risk of severe thunderstorms during the forecast period. This means a...

- 10% probability for any tornado WITH OR WITHOUT 10% or greater probability of an EF2+ tornado, or
- 15% probability for any tornado, or
- 30% severe hail or severe wind probability WITH OR WITHOUT 10% or greater probability of hail 2" or greater in diameter, or wind gusts 75 mph or greater, or
- 45% probability of severe hail or wind

Severe Category 4 – Moderate

The red shaded area indicates a moderate (MDT) risk of severe thunderstorms are expected. This means a...

- 15% tornado probability AND 10% or greater probability of an EF2+ tornado, or
- 30% probability for any tornado, or
- 45% severe wind probability AND 10% or greater probability of a wind gusts 75 mph or greater, or
- 45% severe hail probability AND 10% or greater probability of hail 2 inches or greater in diameter, or
- 60% severe wind probability, or
- 60% severe hail probability WITH OR WITHOUT 10% or greater probability of hail 2 inches or greater in diameter.

Severe Category 5 - High

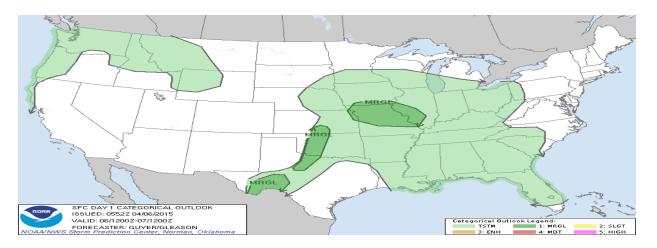
The fuschia shaded area indicates a high (HIGH) risk of severe thunderstorms are expected. This means a...

- 30% tornado probability AND 10% or greater probability of an EF2+ tornado, or
- 45% or greater probability for any tornado WITH OR WITHOUT 10% or greater probability of an EF2+ tornado, or
- 60% severe wind probability AND a 10% or greater probability of a wind gust 75 mph or greater

These are the official definitions. The reason for the "AND's", "OR's" and "WITH OR WITHOUT's" is to help cover the many different states that occur in the atmosphere. There will be times when the number of severe weather events will be high but the overall intensities will not necessarily be extreme.

There will be other times when the atmosphere will be extremely unstable and will produce extreme damaging weather but the number of events will be fairly small. Or any combination of the above. Confused?!? Just know that the greater the threat (from Slight to High), the greater the risk for severe weather which could be either in number of events or intensity or both.

Click below to view current convective outlooks for Day 1, 2, and 3



Ham Radio Operators Serve As 'Eyes On The Ground' When Severe Weather Hits

Sent in by Marty KI4IQZ

Reprinted with permission by Author Bernie Tafoya, General Assignment Reporter for WBBM Newsradio 780
April 13, 2015 1:02 PM



CHICAGO (CBS) — When severe weather hit north-central Illinois last week, there was an army of volunteers out gathering information, and funneling it to the National Weather Service to provide a more accurate picture of what was going on.

Among those volunteers were amateur radio operators.

Tom Ciciora has been involved in amateur radio, or ham radio, for more than 40 years. He said, when thunderstorm or tornado warnings are issued by the National Weather Service, amateur radio enthusiasts will head toward areas where it might be worst, using smartphone app radar as a guide.

"When this thing initiated, there were folks in the correct place, making reports back to the weather service, and all along its path," he said.

He called what happened Thursday evening, when a deadly tornado hit near Rockford, "guite a group effort."

Ciciora said enough warning went out as a result, that – even though two people were killed – most people were able to get to someplace safe, and minimize any injuries.

Two women were killed and 20 people were injured, after an EF4 tornado hit the towns of Fairdale and Rochelle, just south of Rockford.

Bill Nelson, Observation Program Leader for the National Weather Service office in Romeoville, said, when severe weather hits, ham operators are "our eyes on the ground, as they can reach out to other ham members, and tell us what's actually going on out in the real world."



Nelson said, when severe weather is in the area, at least one amateur radio operator sets up in the NWS operations room, right next to the coordinator, and communicates with ham operators in the field. "It completes the picture of what we do see on radar and gives us ground truth," Nelson said.

Ciciora was quick to point out it's not just ham operators out there providing information, but other trained spotters and storm chasers, as well.

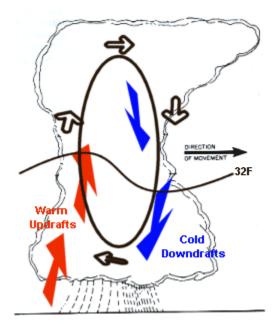
Skywarn Training Understanding Hail



Hail, Showery precipitation in the form of irregular pellets or balls of ice more than 5 mm in diameter, falling from a cumulonimbus cloud.

Ok great with the definition out of the way we can breakdown this amazing weather phenomenon for a much deeper understanding of hail.

How does hail form?



- Inside of a thunderstorm are strong updrafts of warm air and downdrafts of cold air.
- If a water droplet is picked up by the updrafts it can be carried well above the freezing level. With temperatures below 32F the water droplet freezes.
- As the frozen droplet begins to fall, carried by cold downdrafts, it may thaw as it moves into warmer air toward the bottom of the thunderstorm
- The small half-frozen droplet may then again get picked up by another updraft carrying it back into freezing temperatures. With each trip above and below the freezing level our frozen droplet adds another layer of ice and so gets larger.
- Finally the frozen water droplet, with many layers of ice much like the rings in a tree, falls to the ground as hail.

How large can hail get?

- Most hail is usually less than 2 inches in diameter.
- The *largest* hailstone fell on June 23, 2003 in Aurora, Nebraska and had a diameter of 7.0 inches, a circumference of 18.75 inches, and weighed just under 1 lb.
- The *heaviest* hailstone fell in Coffeeville, Kansas on September3, 1970 and weighed 1.67 lbs. It had a diameter of 5.7 inches and a circumference of 17.5 inches.

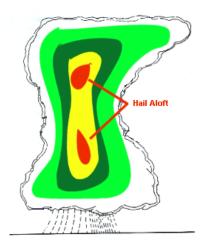


Estimating hail size:

- Pea = 1/4 inch diameter
- Marble/mothball = 1/2 inch diameter
- Dime/Penny = 3/4 inch hail. This size and larger is considered <u>severe</u>
- Nickel = 7/8 inch diameter
- Quarter = 1 inch diameter
- Ping-Pong Ball = 1 1/2 inch diameter
- Golf Ball = 1 3/4 inch diameter
- Tennis Ball 2 1/2 inch diameter
- Baseball = 2 3/4 inch diameter
- Tea Cup = 3 inch diameter
- Grapefruit = 4 inch diameter
- Softball = 4 1/2 inch diameter

Additional Information About Hail:

- The presence of hail indicates strong updrafts and downdrafts within the thunderstorm. This is also an indicator of tornadic activity
- Often large hail is observed immediately north of a tornado track, however the presence of hail does not always mean a tornado and the absence of hail does not always mean there is not a risk of tornadoes
- There is no positive way to look at a thunderstorm in the distance and tell if it will produce hail
- Meteorologists use weather radar to "look" inside a thunderstorm. This is possible since hail reflects more energy back to the radar than raindrops and so shows up red or purple as shown in the image below.
- The WSR-88D Doppler Radar can also estimate size of the hail based on the amount of energy reflected back.



FREE Severe Weather & Emergency Alerts by City (Single Location)

Sign-up For Severe Weather Email & Text Message Alerts

Articles Needed



If you have anything pertaining to ARES® / RACES / SKYWARN that you would like to contribute to, and share with others, I would be happy to include your offering in any future edition. I am looking for articles that include hints and kinks, training articles, public service events, pictures, operating tips, ham humor or ham jokes etc.

All articles are to be camera ready. All articles must be in by the first Tuesday of every month. Copyright rules and permission apply to all submissions. Please send your submission to:

Robin / N4HHP Editor n4hhp@comcast.net

Ham Radio story

From Harry / KD4JMV

Jim decided to tie the knot with his longtime girlfriend. One evening, after the honeymoon, he was tuning around on his Ham Radio set. His wife was standing there watching him.

After a long period of silence she finally speaks. "Honey, I've been thinking, now that we are married I think it's time you quit Ham Radio. Maybe you should sell off all your ham radios."

Jim gets this horrified look on his face. She says, "Darling, what's wrong?" "There for a minute you were sounding like my ex-wife."

"Ex-wife!" she screams, "I didn't know you were married before!"

"I wasn't!"

A New Zealand Portable Adventure

(Albbreviated from the May QST article.)

Kazimierz "Kai" Siwiak, KE4PT

The chain of events that led to my New Zealand portable radio adventure started when my daughter Diana, KE4QXL, accepted an invitation to pursue doctoral studies in Sonic Arts at Victoria University at Wellington, New Zealand. Wellington is beautiful, compact, and very hilly. I planned a two week visit for early December 2014 — and set aside several hours on two days for radio sport. Those ham radio hours became a fun opportunity to activate my DX Go-Bag station internationally, and to prove propagation predictions back to my home State of Florida.

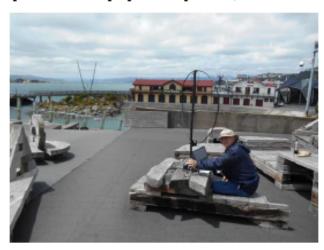


I stuffed my TSA-friendly DX Go-Bag with a Yaesu FT-817 transceiver, a 98 Wh Li-NMC battery pack, Morse key, OCEF dipole and Elecraft T1 antenna tuning unit. A small laptop computer and a Signalink-USB soundcard extended operation to the digital modes as well, especially JT65. I also packed a collapsible 1 m diameter HF loop, seen in both photos, which proved useful at operating sites lacking any supports for hanging the OCEF dipole.

I operated as ZL/KE4PT from the top of Mt. Victoria (left, photo by Dai, KE4QXL; see also cover of May QST) and

also from Frank Kitts Park on the waterfront in Wellington, New Zealand (below left, photo by passerby). Operating in a public setting attracted much interest and launched many friendly conversations about Amateur Radio. On two different occasions curious passersby asked "Are you a spy?" (Why, did I break my cover?). Local perceptions can be amusing.

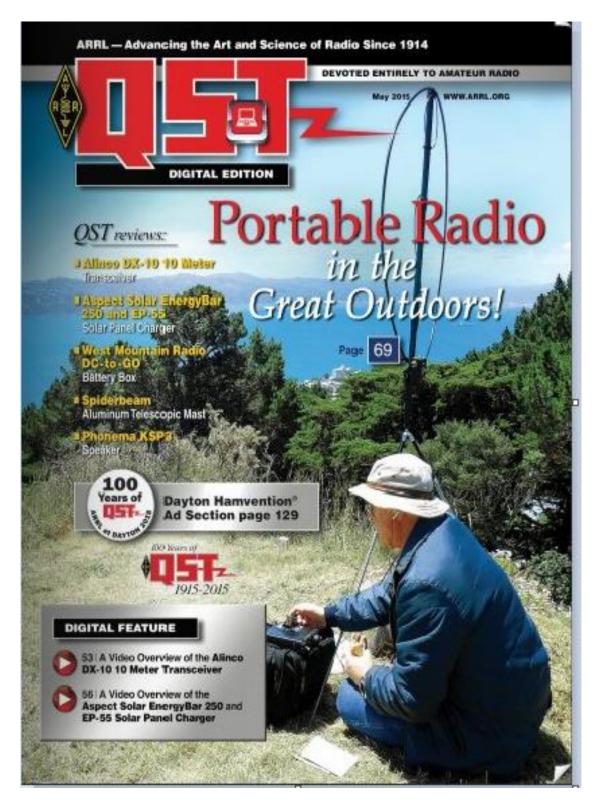
I operated JT65, the perfect mode for "off the grid" low power back packer DXing operations. The preparation paid off, and I was rewarded with a handful of contacts from three



countries; USA (including with Dan, AI4CJ, in Florida), Canada, and Japan.

Casual short term international operating is very easy in dozens of participating countries and DX entities. The inspirational quotation by New Zealand poet Lauris Edmond, visible on the wall just beyond my operating position in the lower photo, sums up the experience best. "It's true you can't live here by chance, you have to do and be, not simply watch or even describe. This is the city of action, the world headquarters of the verb". Indeed — be the DX on your own mini-expedition!

CONGRATULATIONS KAI SIWIAK, KE4PT



QST Contributing Editor Kai Siwiak, ZL/KE4PT, operating his 5 W "DX go-bag" station and HF loop antenna from the peak of Mt Victoria in Wellington, New Zealand. [Diana Siwiak, KE4QXL, photo]

Coax Cable Losses can Mask SWR Issues

Test your emergency antennas by making a low-power QSO, SWR tests can deceive!

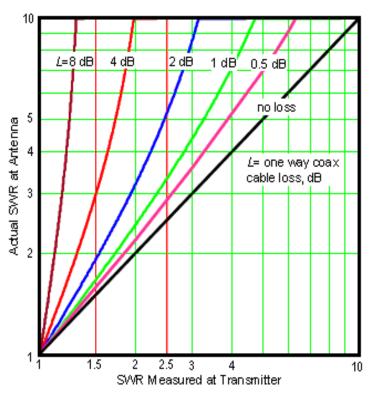
While checking out the 2 m band emergency antenna at the Coral Springs Medical Center a few years ago, I was pleased to measure a very low SWR at the transmitter end of the cable to that emergency antenna. My pleasure was short lived! I couldn't raise a single station or repeater, even with 50 W of transmitter power. It turns out that during roof maintenance, the workers simply cut the coax and discarded the antenna. My 50 W just warmed up about the 100 feet, or so, of the remaining coax.

What about that nice SWR reading? The reason is coax loss. A cable with a total one-way loss of, say, 4 dB loss will show a SWR of 2.3:1 when the antenna end of the cable is either open or short circuited (∞ SWR) See the Figure below.

The SWR at the antenna end of the cable, SWR_{ANT} , in terms of the coaxial cable one-way loss, L dB (a positive value), and SWR_{IX} the SWR measured at the transmitter end of the cable is somewhat complicated,

$$SWR_{ANT} = \frac{10^{-0.11} \left(SWR_{TX} + 1 \right) + \left(SWR_{TX} - 1 \right)}{10^{-0.11} \left(SWR_{TX} + 1 \right) - \left(SWR_{TX} - 1 \right)}$$

The Figure below, based on this equation, tells the SWR story.



I suggest that you add the following test to the antenna check out procedure the in shown Newsletter, "If all else checks with cables connectors, test the antenna system by attempting a QSO, using no more than 1 W, to a repeater or another station with an elevated antenna at least 10 miles away. Verify you have a full quieting signal. SWR measurements might spot cable issues close to the radio, but cable losses will mask problems at the antenna end.

73, Kai, KE4PT

DO YOU HAVE WHAT IT TAKES TO BECOME A SHELTER COMMUNICATOR IN BROWARD COUNTY WITH YOUR HAM RADIO?

By Robin Terrill, N4HHP

After a manmade or natural event that effects normal communications where it is overloaded or nonexistent, the amateur radio operators (Hams) are called into action. This type of communications is usually a full time, 24 hour position. Local, city and county governments, city Emergency Operations Centers, (EOC) fire, police departments, the Red Cross and other agencies and numerous other utility agencies rely on amateur radio operators (HAM) to provide initial communications between each other until normal communications is returned.

In the event a disaster of any nature affecting radio communications to one or more agencies in Broward County, the following Standing Operating Procedures (SOP) will be implemented. If a local emergency/disaster, whether natural or man-made, or when the treat of severe weather for the area is immanent, amateurs may be called into action.

EMERGENCY NET

When either the Broward County ARES EC or RACES Officer or Skywarn Coordinator is contacted by the Broward County Emergency Management Division (BEMD), NWS or other authority, a net is to be activated on the primary repeater. All ARES members, and licensed amateurs, should immediately monitor the primary repeater frequency on the <u>Broward Amateur Radio Club</u> (BARC) repeater, the VHF 146.910 MHz -600 PL 110.9. The secondary frequency, the <u>Motorola Amateur Radio Club</u> 146.790 -6 PL 88.5 Hz or the tertiary repeater, the <u>South Florida DX Association</u> (SFDXA) 147.330 MHZ +5 PL 103.5 Hz.

If the repeaters are down, the repeater output (146.910) frequency will be used for direct (simplex) communication. Do not vary off this simplex frequency unless advised by the Net Control Station (NTS). Additional net frequencies will be issued by the NCS as necessary. The alternate frequencies of 146.520 or 146.550 can also be implemented as needed.

NOTE: RACES can ONLY be activated for "Civil Emergencies" and only under the authority of the Broward County Emergency Management Division Director. ARES Operators will be activated in most instances. (See: RACES ACTIVATION below.)

NET CONTROL

The Net Control Station is responsible for: Opening the net on the primary net frequency, or alternate frequency.

- Maintaining order on the net.
- Assign stations and "tactical callsigns" to the specific locations requested by the incident commander / emergency management official.
- Maintain an up-to-date list of all stations and tactical callsigns assigned to the different locations.
- Maintain an up-to-date list of all radio amateurs checked into the net for availability.
- Assign relief operators at the assigned locations as needed.
- Maintain an ongoing time stamped log of all communications.

TACTICAL CALLSIGNS

Tactical callsigns will be used in addition to the individual callsigns of the operators assigned to specific locations for official communication. These tactical callsigns will be assigned by the net control and will reflect the location/duties of the assigned operator. For example: N4HHP might be assigned to operate the station at the Broward County Emergency Operations Center... and the tactical callsign would be "Broward County EOC." The Net Control operator would use the tactical callsign "Net Control." These would be used in addition to the amateur callsign required for legal identification at the end of their communication. The NSC will identify once every 10 minutes. Our RACES Station Callsign at the EOC is W4BEM.

RESPONDING OPERATORS

Registered Broward County Amateur Radio Emergency Service (ARES) operators may be dispatched to different locations as necessary by the ARES Emergency Coordinator (EC). Note that it may be necessary to utilize volunteer operators who are not ARES/RACES members. However, registered ARES members will be used as "Primary" communicators.

A ham with a demanding signal may serve as the net control location from their vehicle or home at the discretion of the EC or RO. The EC or RO will be in charge of appointing who will be net control and what the assignments will be for this communications operation.

CONDUCT

In all instances, ARES/RACES operators are NOT to interfere with the business being handled by the entities we are supporting.

- 1. When you arrive at an assigned location, notify the person in charge of that area that you are there and are ready to provide communications if the primary form of communications get overloaded or is non-existent.
- 2. Ask where would be the best place for you to locate, out of the way, but available when needed.
- 3. Operators should check-in with Net Control when arriving at an assigned location and when being relieved by another operator or released by the person in charge of that area.
- 4. Once regular communications are re-established, (if applicable) notify Net Control and inform the person in charge of that area that you are leaving if further assistance is not required. DO NOT leave your assigned area until relieved by a relief operator or until released by the person in charge of that area, or re-assigned or relieved of your duties by Net Control.
- 5. Inform Net Control when you are once again available for further assistance.

The Broward County Emergency Management Division RACES Plan Amateur radio communication is a valuable resource to have available in event of any emergency. It can be used to augment other communication services and could even be possibly the only communications available, should a large-scale or acute disaster occur. It is conceivable that an emergency could occur in Broward County that would require RACES operations, when other communications modes were severely overloaded, or even non-existent due to a manmade or natural disaster. With this in mind, the Broward

County RACES plan was developed. Amateur Radio Operators thus utilized will be known as RACES, the Radio Amateur Civil Emergency Service.

The Broward County Emergency Operations Center (EOC) RACES station is equipped with Very High Frequency (VHF) Ultra High Frequency (UHF) High Frequency (HF) Digital, Low Band, DSTAR, All-Star, Civil Air Patrol, Echolink, CERT, Marine transceiver and an Hotel Industries transceiver to keep in contact with the Hotels located along the Broward County Atlantic Ocean Coastline.

Training Nets - VHF

The Broward County ARES/RACES 2 meter net will be exercised once a week on the frequency of 146.910 MHz -6 PL 110.9 or 146.790 -6 PL 88.5 Hz. This net is called the Broward County Emergency Preparedness Net (BCEPN) and meets every Wednesday with the exceptions of holidays. For more information see page 15.

The Southeast Florida Traffic Net (SEFTN), is part of the <u>American Radio Relay League's</u> National Traffic System. They meet daily at 6:00 PM on 146.610 MHz -600 PL 110.9 or 442.50 MHz +5 PL 151.4. These repeaters belong to the <u>Gold Coast Amateur Radio Association</u>. The VHF back-up frequency is 146.790 -6 PL 88.5 Hz. which is the <u>Motorola Amateur Radio Club Repeater</u>. For more information see page 19. Their purpose is to pass formal written traffic, announce amateur radio events, deliver information on severe weather, and to provide training for new operators and net control stations. We also provide emergency or special sessions when necessary and will assist agencies under <u>Homeland Security</u>, such as <u>FEMA</u> and the <u>Broward County Emergency Management Division</u>, and the Broward County Emergency Coordinator, if called upon to do so.

<u>Activation</u>

Primary notification of RACES personnel will be by telephone from the BEMD Director to the RACES Officer who in turn contacts the EOC staff hams. Hams will be notified on the primary frequencies and by telephone. Again, all hams are urged to monitor the primary frequencies and check into the net to see where they can be utilized if they have or do not have an assignment.

WE NEED YOUR HELP AND YOUR COMMITMENT. SEE WHERE YOU CAN HELP <u>IF</u> THE NEED ARRISES IN OUR COUNTY. PICK A SHELTER NEAR YOU TODAY, LISTED ON THE NEXT PAGE.

ROBIN / N4HHP N4HHP@COMCAST.NET

Field Day 2015 at Markham Park JUNE 26, 27, 28

Hello everyone. Just an update that the ARRL supplies (shirts, hats, mugs, etc.) that everyone requested will be shipping in mid-May, based on an update I got from the ARRL. I will advise as soon as it arrives. There were a few requests that came in after I placed the first order, so I may be placing another one early next week. I will confirm with those of you who sent me emails or voice mail.

Please email to me your name, call sign, and the list of items you wish me to include in the order. I will confirm the total via email and you can pay me via cash or check at the next meeting or by mail. If you wish, I can also take PayPal. If you can, let me know by next Monday, April 20th. I will try to send out a "last call" reminder before placing the order, but as in life, there are no guarantees.

Regards.

Al, kj3q asoto66@gmail.com 2015 Field Day Chairman



Emergency Hotline: 311 or 954-831-4000 EMERGENCY SHELTER MAP EMERGENCY SHELTER MAP

Emergency Management Division Environmental Protection and Growth Management Department 201 N.W. 84th Avenue, Plantation, FL 33324 Telephone: 954831-3900

Emergency Hotline: 311 or 954-831-4000

AMERICAN RED CROSS Operated Regional Emergency Shelters

- 1) Lyons Creek Middle School 4333 Sol Press Blvd., Coconut Creek 33073
- 2) Coral Glades High School 2700 Sportsplex Dr, Coral Springs 33065
- Monarch High School 5050 Wiles Road, Goconut Creek 33073

4) Pompano Beach High School 1400 N. E. 6th St., Pompano Beach 33060

5) Park Lakes Elementary School 3925 N. State Road 7, Lauderdale Lakes 33319

6) Rock Island Elementary/Arthur Ashe Middle School.

7) Plantation Elementary School

651 N.W. 42nd Ave., Plantation 33317 8) Fox Trail Elementary School

Falcon Cove Middle School 4251 Bonaventure Blvd., Weston 33332

11) New Renaissance Middle School

Watkins Elementary School

13) Everglades High School 17100 SW 48 Court, Miramar, FL 33027

500 NW 209 Avenue, Pembroke Pines, FL 33029

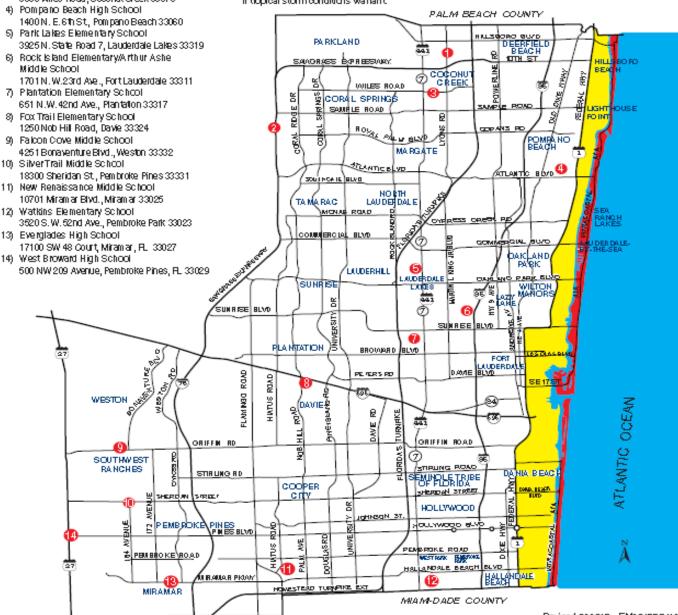
Not all shelters may be open during a state of emergency. In the event of an evacuation order, monitor news reports or call the Broward County Emergency. Hotline, 311 or 954-831-4000, for specific shelter openings.

Pet.Friendly Shelter
A pet-friendly shelter operated by the American Red Cross and the Broward County Humane Society is available to residents with pets who either live in an evacuation area, or a mobile home anywhere in Broward County. Pre-registration is required. Call the Humane Society at 964-989-3977.

PLAN A Evacuation Typically a Category 1-2 hurricane.

PLAN B Evacuation Typically a Category 3 or higher hurricane

Those persons located in lowlying areas or beside tidal bodies of water should seek shelterelsewhere if conditions warrant ALL mobile home residents must evacuate in PLAIN A and PLAIN B. In addition, mobile home residents may be ordered to evacuate if tropical storm conditions warrant.



BROWARD COUNTY AMATEUR RADIO CLUBS AND NETS



AllStar: The AllStar Link portal allows licensed amateur radio stations to communicate with one another over the internet using streaming-audio technology. This allows worldwide connections to be made between stations or from computer to station greatly enhancing amateur radio communications capabilities.

Broward Amateur Radio Club146.910 MHz -600 Hz PL 110.9 FM AllStar Node 28478

Nodes List: https://allstarlink.org/nodelist.php



American Radio Relay League: Founded in 1914 by Hiram Percy Maxim, ARRL (American Radio Relay League) is the national association for Amateur Radio in the US. Today, with more than 161,000 members, ARRL is the largest organization of radio amateurs in the world. ARRL's mission is based on five pillars: Public Service, Advocacy, Education, Technology, and Membership. http://www.arrl.org/



Broward Amateur Radio Club: (BARC) W4AB Meets 7:30 *PM* on the second Tuesday of each month in the Oak Room, which is located at Broward Health Medical Center, 1600 S. Andrews Ave, Fort Lauderdale. Further information is available on the club repeater 146.91 Contact: Tony Becker, KK4GUU BARC President. Phone: (954) 612-9303 E-mail: tony@mcrsys.com: Club Web site: http://browardarc.net, Club Info: info@w4ab.org Club repeaters: 146.910 MHz -600 Hz PL 110.9 FM AllStar Node 28478, 224.76MHz -1.6 MHz PL 110.9 Hz FM, 444.825 +5 MHz PL 110.9 FM, 442.450 +5 MHz no PL DSTAR (Gateway). For information VE Testing contact VEC Tom Hays/N4MEO 954 218-1567 Email: hayest6961@gmail.com



<u>Broward County ARES®/RACES:</u> The Amateur Radio Emergency Service (ARES) is a corps of trained amateur radio operator volunteers organized to assist in public service and <u>emergency communications</u>. It is organized and sponsored by the <u>American Radio Relay League</u> The Radio Amateur Civil Emergency Service (RACES) is a standby radio service provided for in Part 97.407 of the <u>Federal Communications</u> <u>Commission</u> (FCC) rules and regulations governing amateur radio in the United States.



Broward County ARES/RACES: provides emergency communications through amateur radio in the event of a disaster. They meet every 3rd Tuesday of the month, at 7:30 PM. Broward Health 1600 South Andrews Avenue, Fort Lauderdale, FL 33316 Meeting is held In the Oak Room. Broward County ARES Emergency Coordinator, Carol Sjursen, KJ4AWB (kj4awb@arrl.net) Phone: 954 803-6338, Broward County RACES Officer and Broward County Skywarn Coordinator, Robin Terrill, N4HHP (n4hhp@comcast.net) Phone: 954 249-5343, Broward County ARES/RACES Training Officer Barry Porter, KB1PA (barryp13@mac.com) 1 561 499-8424 Website: https://www.facebook.com/BrowardARESRACES

Broward County Emergency Operations Center Broward County Emergency Operations Center



<u>Broward County Emergency Preparedness Net (BCEPN):</u> Broward County ARES RACES provides emergency training. Net meets every Wednesday at 7:00 PM on the 146.910 MHz -600 Hz PL 110.9

Net Manager: Mike Davis Cell: 954 826-4758 Email: k2mol@seftn.net

Website: https://www.facebook.com/BrowardARESRACES



<u>Davie Cooper City Amateur Radio Club</u>: Meets 6:30 PM. on the first Monday of each month at Davie Moose Lodge, 4483 SW 64th Ave, (Davie Road) Davie, FL 33314. Further information is available on the club website, http://dcarc.org/ Contact: Buzz Bowen, N1BUZ / DCARC President. Phone: (954) 655-6164

E-mail: <u>buzbowen@comcast.net</u>



<u>DCARC RF Net</u>: is held on the 146.790 MHz -600 PL 88.5 Hz on the every other Thursday starting at 7:30 PM for an question and answer session or you can tell us what you've been doing; purchased a new rig, worked a new DX contact, upgraded your license, put up a new tower, etc. You can also Buy, sell or trade on this net too. Net Manager Tom Hayes, N4MEO, 954 218-1567, email: hayest6961@gmail.com



<u>D-STAR</u>: (Digital Smart Technologies for Amateur Radio) D-Star offers digital voice and slow and high-speed data communications. Slow-speed digital voice and data are transported at 4800 bps, of which 3600 bps is used for voice transmission and the remaining 1200 bps is used for synchronization and general use. http://www.dstarusers.org/repeaters.php



<u>Echolink</u>: High-Speed digital data communication is transported at 128kpbs and is capable of supporting Ethernet packets and also is fast enough to use for Internet applications such as displaying web pages.

SFL VOIP Echolink Net: Repeater Fort Lauderdale 443.625 + PL 110.9. ECHOLINK #48646 Margate Repeater on 444.025+ PL. 107.2 ECHOLINK #269436. Boynton Repeater 147.225+ PL TONE 107.2 Hz and on 444.650-5 PL 127.3 Hz. We meet every Tuesday night at 7:00 PM EST Net MGR. is Harry Sevush, KD4JMV Phone 1 239 322-2586 Email: kd4jmv@comcast.net



Gold Coast Amateur Radio Association: (GCARA) W4BUG Meets 7:30 p.m. on the fourth Tuesday of each month (except December) at the Imperial Point Medical Center, 6401 North Federal Highway, Ft. Lauderdale, FL in the hospital auditorium. Refreshments are provided. Dinner is available in the cafeteria @ 5:15pm GCARA / ARRL VE Testing @ 6:00pm in Auditorium C. Meeting starts @ 7:30pm in Auditorium A. Talk-in on 146.610 MHz and 146.820 MHz, -600 PI 110.9 Hz., Other repeaters: 442.50 MHz.+5 PL 151.4 Hz. and 145.340 MHz D-STAR SYSTEM. Contact: John Kramer, W4JRK. GCARA President. Phone: (954) 298-4004 Web: http://www.w4bug.org/; E-mail:W4JRK@hotmail.com



Gold Coast Amateur Radio Association: (GCARA) Amateur Radio Fun Net every Thursday. Starts @ 7:00pm on 146.610 MHz and 146.820 MHz, -600 PI 110.9 Hz. Discussion: Anything the check-in wishes to discuss. Everything from Ham Radio topics to general information. It's an easy come format and I never have a set discussion. It's where the station ops takes it. Contact: John Kramer, W4JRK. GCARA President. Phone: (954) 298-4004 Web: http://www.w4bug.org E- mail: W4JRK@hotmail.com



Internet Radio Linking Project: (ILRP) uses Voice-Over-IP (VoIP) custom software and hardware. Coupled with the power of the Internet, IRLP will link your repeater site or simplex station to the world in a simple and cost effective way. IRLP operates a worldwide network of dedicated servers and nodes offering very stable worldwide voice communications between hundreds of towns and cities. All this with unsurpassed uptimes and the full dynamic range of telephone quality audio. Node: 7830 WB2NBU Wellington FL USA +147.2850 No PL.



Knight Of The Roundtable Net: When all else fails, keep it Simplex. This is an open Forum Radio Group. We meet every Monday starting at 7:30 on either the 146.550 MHz (no PL tone) Simplex frequency or on a back-up frequency 145.555 (no PL tone) Simplex frequency. At that time Check-ins will be taken and begin our Rag Chew session. Web: www.knightsoftheroundtable.info www.knightsnet.org
NCS: Kenny Hollenbeck KD4ZFW Cell 954 692-4600 Email: kd4zfw@gmail.com



Motorola Solutions Amateur Radio Club: (MARC) (open only to current and former Motorola employees)
Contact: Rich Pratt, K4XF. Web: E-mail: w4mot.club@gmail.com
The repeaters are accurately listed on QRZ.com under the call sign W4MOT.
Current VHF repeater is 146.790 – 600 PI 88.5 Hz



<u>Hurricane Watch Net</u>: 14.325 MHz The Hurricane Watch Net consists of a group of licensed Amateur Radio Operators trained and organized to provide essential communications support to the National Hurricane Center during times of Hurricane emergencies. Our primary mission is to disseminate tropical cyclone advisory information to island communities in the Caribbean, Central America, along the Atlantic seaboard of the U.S., and throughout the Gulf of Mexico coastal areas. We also collect observed or measured weather data from amateur radio operators in the storm affected area as well as any post storm damage, and convey that information to the Hurricane Forecasters in the National Hurricane Center via the amateur radio station in the center (<u>WX4NHC</u>).





Palmetto Amateur Radio Club: (PARC) Meets quarterly. Meeting place announced on the club web site: http://www.palmettoarc.org The Palmetto Amateur Radio Club's Repeater's. Call Sign: K4PAL 146.850 MHz - 600 PL 91.5 Hz, 442.250 MHz +5 PL 114.8 Hz., 147.210 MHz - 600 PL 103.5 Hz., 147.375 MHz - 600 PL 91.5 Hz, 443.825 MHz +5 PL 103.5 Hz.

Contact: Edward Kashuba / WD4HIP. Phone: (954) 551-9463E-mail: guestions@palmettoarc.org



Southeast Florida Traffic Net: (SEFTN) SEFTN is part of the American Radio Relay League's National Traffic System. We meet daily at 6:00 PM local time on 146.61MHz- with a PL tone of 110.9, or 442.50MHz+ with a PL tone of 151.4, which is the Gold Coast Amateur Radio Association repeater. Our backup frequency is 146.79 MHz with a PL tone of 88.5, which is the Motorola Amateur Radio Club repeater. Learn the ARRL MESSAGE FORMAT



<u>National Traffic Service</u>: Our purpose is to pass formal written traffic, announce amateur radio events, deliver information on severe Weather, and to provide training for new operators and net control stations. We also provide emergency or special sessions when necessary and will assist agencies under <u>Homeland Security</u>, such as <u>FEMA</u> and <u>Broward County Emergency Management</u>, and the Broward County Emergency Coordinator, if called upon to do so. Thank you for visiting and we hope you will join us on the air. Web site: http://seftn.net/ Net Manager is Mike Sanner, KM2V Email: km2v@arrl.net



How to Become a Skywarn Storm Spotter: SKYWARN Amateur Radio Serving the National Hurricane Center Covering all counties served by the Miami forecast office of the NWS on your local Florida AllStar Hub Repeater Since 1965 WX4SFL Skywarn Net FL AllStar Wiki The National Weather Service in Miami-Dade Florida National Weather Service The Amateur Radio Station at the National Hurricane Center for over 35 years. National Hurricane Center

"Become A Storm Spotter From Home" http://www.improvenet.com/a/become-a-storm-spotter-from-home



South Florida DX Association: (SFDXA) K4FK Meets 7:33 p.m. on the first Wednesday of odd numbered months at Florida Medical Center, 5500 West Oakland Park Blvd, Ft. Lauderdale. Further information is available on the club repeater K4FK, 147.33/93 PL 103.5 DX Net: Wed. evenings at 7:30 PM on the club repeater. Contact: Don Drennon, N4THZ, / SFDXA President E-mail: n4thz@arrl.net

Web: http://www.qsl.net/k4fk/. WR4AYC Repeater Group Contact: Marshall A. Paisner, K4MAP. Phone: (954) 873-2234 Web: http://wr4ayc.org/ E-mail: wr4ayc.org/ E-mail: http://wr4ayc.org/ E-mail: wr4ayc.org/ E-mail: wr4ayc.org/ E-mail: wr4ayc.org/ E-mail: wr4ayc.org/ E-mail: <a href="http://wr4ay



Wellington Radio Club: in Palm Beach County leads the effort to promote and train amateurs in the reliable transmission of complex documents such as FEMA and Red Cross forms and spreadsheets. All done with only with a computer, simple and free software and a transceiver. No special equipment or cables are needed. It's called Basic Narrow Band Emergency Messaging System. Repeaters and nets 147.285 +5 PL 103.5 and 442.050b +5 PL 103.5. Emergency Net on Mondays 7:30 PM on the 1st, 2nd and 3rd Mondays on VHF. This net also meets on holidays. President Larry Lazar KS4NB Phone: (561) 694-0868 Email: LARRY33414@aol.com Beginner's Guide to FLDIGI FLDIGI User's Guide Free FLDIGI/FLMSG Digital software download site FLDIGI/FLMSG Download



WX4SFL South Florida Regional Skywarn Training Net: The Purpose of the net is to assist Skywarn operators in the training for and handling of emergency communications, to provide useful information to Skywarn Members, and to familiarize people with directed net operations. We provide support for the NWS WFO's in both Miami and Key West. The Net meets every Thursday night at 1930 hrs. Local time on the SoFla AllStar Broward Amateur Radio Club146.910 MHz -600 Hz PL 110.9 FM AllStar Node 28478. Net Mgr.: Chris Vasilenko, K4FLL phone: 954-465-8425

email: WX4SFL@earthlink.net www.facebook.com/SouthFloridaRegionalSkywarn

If you know of any Broward County clubs or training nets that are not on this list or you notice an error in a listing, please contact me. Robin Terrill, N4HHP Editor n4hhp@comcast.net

Favorite Southeast Florida Repeaters At A Glarce Bade - Broward - Palm Beaches

Output Freq. MHz	Offset	PL in H	z Location	Callsign	Notes
(In Numeral Order)					
145.270	-		Parkland	WR4AYC	
145.290	-	110.9	Boca	N4BRF Mo	nday Club Roundtable 7:00 PM
145.290	-	110.9	Boca		nday New Ham Net 7:30 PM
145.290	- Carabaca	110.9	Boca		dnesday Training Net
		-	for North County and 8 P		al County
145.340	- D		Fort Lauderdale	W4BUG	Katala atau Barakata
146.550	S		Broward County		Knights of the Roundtable
146.555	S	440.0	Broward County		Knights of the Roundtable
146.610	-	110.9	Pompano Beach	W4BUG	SEFTN Net 6:00 PM Daily
	•	•	•		pm on 146.610 MHz and 146.820
146.615	-	110.9	North County	W4JUP	North Co. ARES Net 7:30 PM
146.790	-	88.5	Plantation	W4MOT	
146.820	-	110.9	Boca Raton	W4BUG	
146.850	-	91.5	Hollywood	K4PAL	
146.910	-	110.9	Fort Lauderdale	W4AB	BCEPN Wednesday at 7 PM
146.910	- A		Fort Lauderdale	W4AB	AllStar Node 28478
147.045	+	Central Co	unty ARES Net 8 PM		
147.075		110.9	Delray	W2GGI	IRLP, node 9050
147.210	+	103.5	Dade/Broward Co. Line	K4PAL	
147.225	+	123.0	Boynton Beach	N4RP	
147.225	+	107.2	Boynton Beach	N4AP	South County ARES Net 7 PM
147.330	+	103.5	Fort Lauderdale	K4FK	
147.375	+	91.5	Dade/Broward Co. Lin	K4PAL	
224.460	+	110.9	Pompano Beach	W4BUG	
224.760	+	110.9	Plantation	W4AB	
442.200	+ D		Fort Lauderdale	W4BUG	
442.250	+	114.8	Dade/Broward Co. Lin	K4PAL	
442.450	+ D		Fort Lauderdale	W4AB	DStar Gateway
442.500	+	110.9	Pompano Beach	W4BUG	· ·
442.825	S	110.9	Andytown on Alligator Ally		SARNET (Not On Yet)
442.850	+	110.9	Fort Lauderdale		SARNET
442.875	+	110.9	Boca Club		
442.875	+ E	110.9	Boca Club		Echolink Node 826953
443.825	+	103.5	Dade/Broward Co. Line	K4PAL	
443.850	+	110.9	Coral Springs	WR4AYC	
443.975	S	110.9	Palm Beach	K4EEX	SARNET
444.025	+	107.2	Margate	KA4EPS	
444.600	S	94.8	Fort Lauderdale	K4AG	SARNET (Not On Yet)
444.825	+	110.9	Fort Lauderdale	W4AB	•

Note: S = Simplex D = DStar A = AllStar I = IRLP E = Echolink S = SARNET

If you know of any Broward County clubs or nets that are not on this list or you notice an error in a listing, please contact me. Robin Terrill, N4HHP Editor n4hhp@comcast.net

D									EOC Use Only					
Broward Emergency Management											RAC	CES #		RACES POSITION
ARES / RACES Membership Application											Effe	ctive		
Please type or print clearly										ExpiresApproved by				
Name														this Application BLIGATE YOU
Address											Cou	ınty insur	ance in	S qualifies you for the event RACES is e performing duties.
City		Zip	Code		Cour	nty					Thi	s informa	tion pro	vides a database of
Home Phone		Work					Cell							adio operators available nergency activation.
Amateur Call License Class	Expir	ration Da	te	Date o	f Birth						A	RES/RA	CES par	ticipation is voluntary.
Emergency Contact							Phone				By:	submittin	g this ap	pplication you consent to a
Email Address to receive Broward Co	unty ARE	S / RACI	ES Alerts	s / Bulleti	ns								backgro	ound check.
	2100									Urapava				
You reside at the above address of Are you capable of setting up a s What languages are you fluent in	tation in	what mo	onths? eld? Inc	From _ licate w	hat, be	low, if	yes			То	YE	S	N	0
In the event of an emergency do Are you willing to Staff a shelter Is your home station capable of o	during peration	a hurrio n witho	cane? out com	mercia	l powei	r?					YES YES	3	NO NO NO	
Could you serve another area in l Indicate below any capabilities y										that as	YE:	W. F.	NO Want of	MILES AWAY
Modes SSB- Power in Watts	160	80	40	30	20	17	15	12	10	6	2	1.25cm	70cm	Add. Bands/ Comments
CW- WPM	_													
TOR- RTTY, PSK31,	- C-						1							
WinLink, Pactor II, etc.														
SSTV, DSSTV, NBTV Mobile / RV- Modes and														
Power in Watts														
Packet- Baud 300, 1k2, 9k6														
APRS- GPS, WX, DF, Tracker														
ATV- AM, FM														
FM- Power in Watts														
Satellite- AO, FO, RS, SO etc.														
Other modes or special operation Do you have ICS 100 200	272	800					1							ubmit Certificate Copies.
Signature Use back of this application for a Please list experience, qualificati											nnlicati		Date	nace Revised 04/2014

Broward County ARES®/RACES

3rd Tuesday of the month, at 7:30 P.M. Meeting in the Oak Room. Broward Health (The old Broward General Medical Center) 1600 South Andrews Avenue, Fort Lauderdale, FL 33316 Meeting is held In the Oak Room



Parking will be in the 7 story parking garage, (see A Above). The entrance to the building is on the first floor directly across from the parking garage (see B above). You will need to go in the main entrance and sign in at the security desk and they will issue you a pass to wear. Bring a driver's license with you or a picture I.D. Do not by-pass security. They will tell you how to get to the Oak Room.

From I-95 or 595

Take I-95 or 595 to SR 84. Go east on 84 until you get to Andrews Avenue turn left (North) until you get to the hospital on your right. 1600 South Andrews Avenue

From I-95 to Broward Blvd

Take I-95 to Broward Blvd. East on Broward Blvd until you get to Andrews Avenue turn Right (South) until you get to the hospital on your Left. 1600 South Andrews Avenue

Talk-in will be on the 146.910 Mhz. -600 PL 110.9 Hz. If you get lost or need directions, please call our cell phones:

Robin Terrill, N4HHP RACES Officer 954 249-5343
Carol Sjursen, KJ4AWB ARES® EC 954 803-6338
Barry Porter, KB1PA ARES/RACES Training OFFICER 1 561 499-8424

















If you would like to receive this training Newsletter when they come out, please reply to n4hhp@comcast.net.net

Sign Up to Receive Your Free